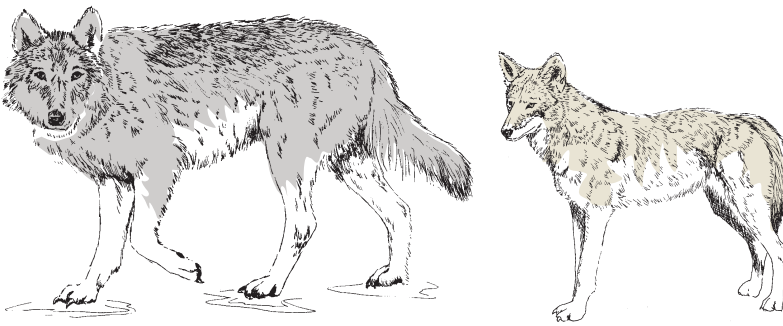


WOLF MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO

Differences in Appearance Between Wolves and Coyotes:

SPECIES	WOLF	COYOTE
Weight (lbs)	70-120	20-35
Height at Shoulder	26-34 in.	16-20 in.
Color	black, white, all shades of gray & tan, grizzled never spotted.	all shades of gray & tan, white or black very rare, never spotted
Tail Carriage	hangs down or straight out, never curls	hangs down or straight out, never curls
General Appearance	massive, long legged, first impression at long distance is often calf or deer	delicate, medium size, dog-like proportions with fox-like face.
Ears	rounded, relatively short, never hang down	pointed, relatively long, never hang down
Muzzle	large and blocky	long and pointed
Track	4 1/2 - 5 in. long with claws	2-3 inches long with claws



Wolves are federally protected under the Endangered Species Act. However, in Idaho south of Interstate 90 wolves are managed under more flexible rules called 10j. On private land, wolves attacking livestock or dogs can be killed by the landowner or his immediate family on their land. On public land, wolves attacking livestock or herding/guard dogs can be killed by the grazing permittees or their paid agent. Legally permitted outfitters protecting their stock can legally kill attacking wolves. Wolves attacking pet dogs on public land cannot be killed, but can be scared away and harassed such that no injury occurs to the wolves. For more information on the new 10j rules visit: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/wildlife/wolves>

During 2005, biologists counted 59 packs with a minimum of 512 wolves in Idaho. Packs number between 5 - 15 wolves and may split into smaller groups to hunt. Home ranges for wolf packs are typically 250 - 400 square miles. Wolves typically travel along roads, trails, and ridgelines and can travel 20 - 40 miles in a day. Wolves will defend their home range from other wolves and other canines like dogs.

What Fish and Game is doing:

- 1) Increasing population monitoring where concerns for deer or elk exist;
- 2) Conducting monitoring of wolves;
- 3) Authorizing control of wolves that prey on livestock;
- 4) Providing information to hunters and the general public on wolves and their impacts on big game and livestock;
- 5) Assisting in enforcing laws and investigating illegal wolf kills;

You can help us manage wolves! Please report wolf pack activity. If you see wolves please note the location, number of wolves, color of wolves, and whether you saw a radio collar. Please report this information on the Fish and Game website at: http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/apps/wolf_report/report.cfm or call a Fish and Game Regional Office. Wolf reports have been used to identify new packs, and keep track of known packs. Your reports are being used to help us manage wolves.

There are a few things you can do to avoid having conflicts with wolves and other large carnivores.

- 1) After you bag a big game animal, it is wise to immediately quarter and retrieve your kill. If you must leave it in the woods overnight, it is best to hang the meat if possible, or to skin it and cover it with a tarp or plastic and leave articles of clothing at the site.
- 2) When you have retrieved your kill, hang it between 2 trees, preferably 10 feet off the ground to keep bears and other animals from getting it. Also, you should hang your meat away from camp and stock so that if a large carnivore does come in to investigate the scent, it does not scare your stock.
- 3) Wolves are now well distributed throughout the forested areas of north, central, and south central Idaho. Houndsmen should look for recent wolf sign before turning dogs out on a bear or lion track. In order to prevent conflict between hounds and wolves, some hound experts recommend that dogs be kept on a leash while tracking until the track gets fresh. Hounds by themselves should not be allowed to keep an animal treed for very long, as the sound of the hounds may attract wolves.

Actual Size
Coyote track - 2" - 3" long

Actual Size
Wolf track - 3 1/2" - 4" wide, 4 1/2" - 5" long

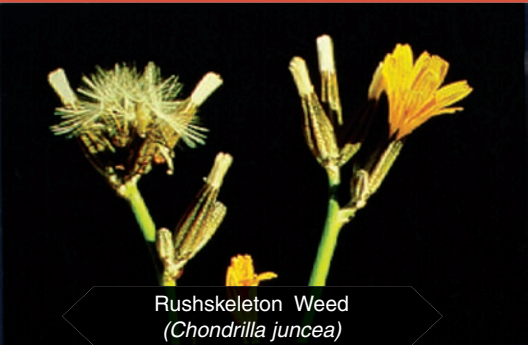
THESE WEEDS ARE DESTROYING YOUR GAME HABITAT!

Be on the lookout for noxious weeds!

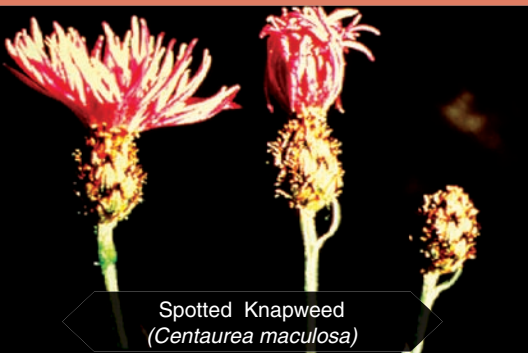
Non-native invasive plants, which replace native vegetation creating poor habitat for deer, elk and other game animals.



Dalmatian Toadflax
(*Linaria genistifolia*)



Rushskeleton Weed
(*Chondrilla juncea*)



Spotted Knapweed
(*Centaurea maculosa*)



Leafy Spurge
(*Euphorbia esula*)



YELLOW STARHISTLE IS DESTROYING YOUR BIG GAME HABITAT!

Yellow starthistle is a non-native plant that has become established throughout the West. It takes over native habitats, ruining it for big game species and other wildlife. Yellow starthistle currently infests nearly 300,000 acres of Idaho wild lands!

We need your help to keep it from spreading to new places.

How you can help:

- Drive only on roads and trails away from weed infested areas.
- Clean your machine. Make sure you carefully clean your ATV or truck before taking it to a new area. Even a few seeds can spread this noxious weed to new areas.
- Remove weed seeds from your pack animals, dogs, hiking boots and other gear.
- Carry only certified weed-free hay for pack animals.
- Report new weed infestations to your local county weed superintendent located under County Government in the phone book.

Pulling together, we can stop the spread of this deadly invader and help protect big game habitat.

Join us in the fight against noxious weeds and the threats they pose to Idaho's agriculture, rangelands, recreation and wildlife habitat. Phone the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

1-866-IDWEEDS or check out our website:

idahoweedawareness.net

